

shown on the coastwise Cargo Declaration.

(c) Upon arrival from the foreign port or ports at the subsequent port in the United States, a report of arrival and entry of the vessel shall be made, and tonnage taxes shall be paid. The master shall present Cargo Declaration in accordance with § 4.7 and the certified copies of the coastwise Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302.

(d) All merchandise on the vessel upon its arrival at the subsequent port in the United States is subject to such Customs examination and treatment as may be necessary to protect the revenue. Any article on board which is not identified to the satisfaction of the port director, by the coastwise Cargo Declaration, Customs Form 1302, or otherwise, as part of the coastwise cargo, shall be treated as imported merchandise.

[T.D. 77-255, 42 FR 56322, Oct. 25, 1977, as amended by T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983; T.D. 84-193, 49 FR 35485, Sept. 10, 1984; T.D. 99-64, 64 FR 43265, Aug. 10, 1999; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40725, July 16, 2008]

§ 4.83 Trade between United States ports on the Great Lakes and other ports of the United States.

(a) If a vessel proceeding from or to a port of the United States on the Great Lakes to or from any other port of the United States via the St. Lawrence River is intended to touch at any foreign port and does so touch, it will be subject to the usual requirements for manifesting, clearing, report of arrival, entry, payment of fees for entry and clearance, and tonnage taxes. Vessels which are boarded on the St. Lawrence River by Canadian authorities for the purposes of inspecting the vessel and taking a passing report are not deemed to have touched at a foreign port, provided that no ship's stores are landed or taken aboard and no other business is transacted at the port or place of boarding.

(b) A vessel in the coastwise trade only, which is proceeding from a port of the United States on the Great Lakes via the Hudson River and otherwise than by sea, may operate under a document with a Great Lakes license endorsement and shall not be subject

to the requirements for clearance, report of arrival, or entry.

[28 FR 14596, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 69-266, 34 FR 20423, Dec. 31, 1969; T.D. 83-214, 48 FR 46513, Oct. 13, 1983]

§ 4.84 Trade with noncontiguous territory.

(a) No foreign vessel shall depart from a port in noncontiguous territory of the United States for any other port in noncontiguous territory or for any port in any State or the District of Columbia, nor from any port in any State or the District of Columbia for any port in noncontiguous territory, until a clearance for the vessel has been granted. Such a clearance shall be granted in accordance with the applicable provisions of § 4.61 of the regulations of this part, including clearance of a vessel simultaneously engaged in one or more of the transactions listed in § 4.90(a)(4), (5), or (6) of this part. When merchandise is laden on a foreign vessel in noncontiguous territory other than Puerto Rico, for transportation on that vessel to a port in any State, the District of Columbia, or noncontiguous territory, and when this transportation is not forbidden by the coastwise laws, the merchandise may be laden and shipped without shipper's export declarations.

(b) The master of every foreign vessel arriving at a port in any State or the District of Columbia or in noncontiguous territory of the United States from a port in noncontiguous territory to which the coastwise laws do not apply (e.g., Virgin Islands and American Samoa), or arriving at any port in noncontiguous territory to which the coastwise laws do not apply from any place embraced within the coastwise laws, shall immediately report its arrival and make entry for the vessel within 48 hours after its arrival.

(c)(1) A vessel which is not required to clear but which is transporting merchandise from a port in any State or the District of Columbia to any noncontiguous territory of the United States (excluding Puerto Rico), or from